of Australia, correct, in considering the *L. monophlœbi* distinct from *L. iceryæ*, as species go.

Prof. Riley also presented a communication on Dipterous larvæ inhabiting man. After a general statement of the subject he referred more particularly to two unpublished cases of the occurrence of *Eristalis* larvæ in the human rectum, and as having been passed living therefrom. One of the most explicit and trustworthy accounts is that of Dr. J. W. Compton, of Evansville, Ind., of a case of larvæ which were sent to the late Prof. Baird, and which were determined as those of *Eristalis dimidiatus*. The other case is one recently communicated by Dr. Lintner. The larvæ proved to be those of *Eristalis tenax*.

In connection with the "bullæ" on the wings, mentioned by Prof. Riley, Mr. Ashmead said that Walsh had called attention thereto in the Hymenoptera and had considered them of importance, but that more recent writers had not followed him in this view.

On the subject of *Eristalis* and other larvæ in man there was much discussion. The opinion prevailed that these larvæ could live for some time in the stomach, that they were probably taken in with food, or that the larvæ came from eggs deposited on the anus and had then entered the rectum.

Mr. Howard read a paper on the "European parasites of *Ocneria dispar*" of which he enumerated twenty-four species (among them one also known to inhabit North America) belonging to ten different genera. Of these he considers two to be probably hyperparasites. Fernald's statement that there were eleven European parasites known is evidently taken from Ratzeburg.

In the discussion it was mentioned that *O. dispar* was accidentally introduced by Mr. Trouvelot, of Medford, Mass., about twenty years ago, but that it had not been noticed in numbers until this year.

Mr. Ashmead exhibited a North American specimen of *Halidea*, and offered the following remarks:

Remarks on the Chalcid Genus Halidea.

By Wm. H. Ashmead.

The genus Halidea, the subject of my remarks to-night, was erected by Dr. Arnold Förster thirty-three years ago in his well-known work, Hy-

menopterologische Studien, published in 1856, and in which but two species are known, *H. insignis* and *H. nobilis*, both found in Europe and described by Förster in: Eine Centurie neuer Hymenopteren.

The genus was dedicated to the well-known Irish Hymenopterist, A. H. Haliday, and belongs in the group *Eupelminæ*.

For years I have been vainly endeavoring to recognize the genus, but, until recently, unsuccessfully, as I failed to find it either in my collections or amongst the numerous chalcideous material that has passed through my hands.

Recently, however, in casually going over a miscellaneous collection of microhymenoptera, assorting it preparatory to identification, I was both delighted and gratified to recognize a single specimen of this rare genus, collected the past summer at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, by my good friend, the President of our Society, Mr. E. A. Schwarz, labeled as having been captured June 19, and which I have brought with me to-night.

It superficially resembles an ordinary *Eupelmus*, the structure of the head, antennæ, and thorax being nearly identical; but it is at once distinguished from that genus and all other genera in the group by the dilated or broadly compressed posterior tibiæ and tarsi—a character that at once attracts attention, even on the most superficial examination.

The middle legs are a little longer than usual, cylindrical throughout; the tibiæ not dilated toward apex, nor is the first tarsal joint compressed and armed with teeth, as in other Eupelmids. The usual long apical tibial spur is, however, present, the thorax deeply impressed, as in *Eupelmus*, while the abdomen is sessile, shorter, and more pointed.

In testimony of my appreciation of the discovery, and as a slight token of my regard for the discoverer, I christen it in honor of our President and submit the following description:

Halidea Schwarzi, n. sp.:

Length, 2 mm.; bronzy-green, the face golden-green; head, broad, closely, minutely punctate; antennæ, 13-jointed, black; the scape, dull metallic green, its length being two-thirds the width between the eyes, slightly dilated apically; pedicel longer than wide; first two joints of funicle small, narrowed, cylindrical, but slightly longer than thick; the joints beyond dilated, nearly as wide as long, densely bristly; the club obliquely truncate; eyes large, oval, occupying the larger portion of the sides of the head, finely pubescent; thorax more than twice as long as wide, densely scaly, the disk deeply impressed; metathorax short, the hind margin golden-green; legs brown, the anterior pair dusky, the tarsi one-third or more longer than the tibiæ; middle pair paler brown, longer, and cylindrical throughout, the tibial spur long and white; posterior pair brown-black, the tibiæ and tarsi strongly dilated, pubescent; all coxæ metallic green, the posterior pair being brighter and more of a golden color; abdomen sessile, acute ovate, not longer than the thorax, flat above, roundedly keeled beneath, bronzy-green, brighter beneath; ovipositor